

I

Library



Borough of Lowestoft



REPORT
OF
The Medical Officer
of Health
AND
Port Medical Officer
for the Year
1966

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF
LOWESTOFT.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report of the health of the Borough for the year 1966, which is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health and is similar in presentation to those of previous years.

The mid-year population estimate provided by the Registrar-General has again increased over last year by 510 to 48,650. 850 livebirths were recorded (seventy-two more than in 1965), giving a rate per 1,000 population of 18·4, slightly above the rate for the country. I commented last year on the lesser number of male children born, and this year it is of interest that the total of 860 livebirths and stillbirths was exactly shared by the sexes. Unfortunately, there were seventeen infant deaths under one year of age (the same number as in 1964, but nine more than in 1965), but the rate per 1,000 livebirths was still below the national average. Happily, there were no maternal deaths. Deaths from all causes fell from 638 to 585. Of these, 283 (47%) were in the seventy-five plus years age group, and only sixty-eight (11%) were under fifty-five years of age. Cancer of all forms and respiratory conditions accounted for 72% of all deaths. Three persons whose names were included in the tuberculosis register died during the year, but only one of these was assigned to tuberculosis in the vital statistics provided by the Registrar-General.

162 notifications of infectious diseases were recorded, and allowing for a number which probably are not notified, the Borough enjoyed a comparatively "healthy" year as far as notifiable conditions are concerned. In addition to the four cases of food poisoning reported, three others were investigated, but after bacteriological examinations were shown not to be true cases.

Of the local health authority services provided in the Borough and administered from the Area Health office, infant welfare centres continued to be a popular point of call for an increasing number of mothers and babies, and vaccinations and immunisations (at the clinics and by general practitioners) showed an increase. Some of this was of course due to restrictions by near European countries regarding smallpox vaccinations following a "scare" in mid-year, which made it necessary for a number of prospective holiday-makers to have their vaccination status brought up to date. Two parties of school children also took the precaution of having anti-typhoid injections before leaving for holiday abroad.

I mentioned in my report as Borough School Medical Officer about the poliomyelitis "booster" campaign in schools during the spring and summer. An enquiry form was sent to every pupil and all those returned were checked against records held, after which between 1,300 and 1,400 children received an oral "booster" against poliomyelitis.

Sections in the report concerning water supply and sewerage, housing and food and milk inspections, and port health have been prepared or collated by Mr. Cormack, Chief Public Health Inspector. I am grateful to the General Manager of the East Anglian Water Company, the Borough Surveyor, and the Borough Treasurer for the reports they have contributed and the statistics provided.

Mr. Cormack, in the very full report of the work of the Health Department carried out under his supervision, draws attention to the resignation of one of his inspectors. As with so many other aspects of local government work, provided it goes on and on, nobody worries unduly about it. When it cannot be done for some reason, its need soon becomes evident, and he has quite rightly shown in his comments that work cannot be done without a proper complement of staff. I am grateful to him and to his inspectors and other staff for the way in which they have kept their duties as up to date as possible under somewhat trying conditions.

I express my thanks to you, Mr. Mayor, and to members of the Council for their concern for the health of the Borough and for their interest in the work of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LOWESTOFT.

May, 1967.

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966

Chairman:

ALDERMAN MISS MANN

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR MRS. P. RAMM

THE MAYOR

ALDERMAN	MR. AMY	COUNCILLOR	MR. HORTON
"	KEENE	"	HUMPHERY
"	LANG	"	LONG
"	WALLER	"	MATTHEWS
COUNCILLOR	MR. ADAMS	"	RAMM, C.
"	CHEESEMAM	"	REYNOLDS
"	DURRANT, D. G.	"	MRS. RUMP
"	DURRANT, G.	"	DR. SALMON
"	HOLLAND		

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer:

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer:

ALLAN S. LINDSAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector:

H. CORMACK, CERT.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector:

F. G. S. HILL, CERT.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

K. G. ADAMS, CERT.S.I.B.

J. R. FISHER, CERT.S.I.B.

G. W. CARR, CERT.S.I.B. (*resigned 11.9.66*)

I. GARROD (*trainee*)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area 4,796 acres (Census 1961).

Area (including foreshore): 5,640 acres.

Population: 45,730 (Census, 1961).

48,650 (Registrar-General's mid year estimate).

Number of private households: 15,319 (Census, 1961).

Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1967: 16,846.

Rateable value at 31st December, 1966: £1,817,065

Sum represented by a penny rate 1966/67: £7,350

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	<i>LOWESTOFT</i>					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Live births—						
legitimate	777	383	394	—	—	—
illegitimate	73	39	34	—	—	—
total	850	422	428	—	—	—
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	17·5	18·4	17·7
Stillbirths—						
legitimate	9	7	2	—	—	—
illegitimate	1	1	—	—	—	—
total	10	8	2	—	—	—
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	11·6	10·3	15·4
Total live and stillbirths	860	430	430	—	—	—
Infant deaths— under one year—						
legitimate	9	9	—	—	—	—
illegitimate	8	7	1	—	—	—
total	17	16	1	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	20·0	17·8	19·0

	LOWESTOFT					<i>England and Wales rates</i>
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Crude rate</i>	<i>Adjusted rate</i>	
Infant mortality rate (legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	11·6	10·3	—
Infant mortality rate (illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate livebirths)	—	—	—	109·6	97·5	—
Infant deaths— under four weeks						
legitimate	11	6	5	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	11	6	5	—	—	—
Neo-natal (first four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	12·9	11·5	12·9
Infant deaths— under one week—						
legitimate	10	6	4	—	—	—
illegitimate	—	—	—	—	—	—
total	10	6	4	—	—	—
Early neo-natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 livebirths	—	—	—	11·8	10·5	11·1
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total liveandstillbirths)	—	—	—	23·3	20·7	26·3
Maternal deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	—	—	—	—	—	0·26
Deaths from all causes	585	290	295	—	—	—
Death rate per 1,000 population	—	—	—	12·0	10·7	11·7

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	—
Syphilitic disease	2	—	2
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	24	15	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	21	18	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	8	—	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	54	31	23
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	2	1
Diabetes	8	—	8
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	63	18	45
Coronary disease, angina	145	84	61
Hypertension with heart disease	7	2	5
Other heart disease	65	29	36
Other circulatory disease	25	11	14
Influenza	3	1	2
Pneumonia	34	16	18
Bronchitis	25	18	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	5	1
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	5	3	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	1	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	5	5	—
Congenital malformations	7	4	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	38	11	27
Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	1
All other accidents	14	6	8
Suicide	5	3	2
	<u>585</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>295</u>

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year (1965 figures shown bracketed):—

Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	26	(11)
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	5	(1)
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	5	(6)
Measles	.....	.....	107	(966)
Tuberculosis	.....	.....	8	(11)
Meningococcal Infection	.....	.....	—	(4)
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	4	(1)
Infective Hepatitis.....	.....	.....	9	(—)

TUBERCULOSIS

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1966

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965	162	16	119	25	322
Number of cases added during the year	3	1	4	—	8
Number of cases removed during the year	12	1	15	1	29
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1966	153	16	108	24	301

<i>Cases Added to the Register</i>			<i>Cases Removed from the Register</i>		
New notifications	.....	4	Recovered	.....	18
Inward Transfers	.....	4	Died	.....	3
			Removed to other areas		8
		<u>8</u>			<u>29</u>
		<u> </u>			<u> </u>

Tuberculosis patients and their families remain under the supervision of Dr. I. M. Young, Consultant Chest Physician, to whom Miss Stiles, one of the County Council's health visitors is attached for domiciliary visiting of the households.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following categories of staff were medically examined during the year for the Borough, the County Council and other local authorities:—

Teachers for appointment or for admission to training colleges	44
Local government employees for entry into super-annuation and sick pay schemes, or on retirement	69
Fire Service personnel	4
Road Safety Patrol	4
School Meals Canteen employees	16

Statistics of the local health authority services in the Borough administered from the Area Health office are shown in the following tables, included by permission of the County Medical Officer and commented on where necessary in the preamble to this Report, or under the heading concerned.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Attendances for the year (1965 figures bracketed) are as follows:—

	<i>Number of Children born in</i>			<i>Total attendances</i>	
	1966	1965	1961-64		
Clapham Road	168	157	135	2813	(3067)
Southwell Road	169	139	100	3003	(2923)
Oulton Broad	118	95	50	2095	(1870)

MIDWIFERY, HOME NURSING, AND HEALTH VISITING

Area Nursing Officer : MISS H. PLACE S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.

Miss Place, who has been Area Nursing Officer since mid-1955, was absent on sick leave towards the end of the year and during December she decided to give up her administrative post and to revert to full-time health visiting, which she did with effect from January 1967. While her services as a health visitor will be more than welcome, her presence as Area Nursing Officer will be greatly missed in the department and by her colleagues on the districts, with whom she had established a good understanding over the years.

MIDWIFERY.

Miss Pike, who returned to duty in October 1965 after being absent for a large part of that year, finally resigned in mid-January 1966.

The staff of seven whole-time and two part-time midwives remained unchanged until September, when Miss Gooch one of the part-time staff had to go off duty following an accident. An additional part-time midwife—Mrs. Edworthy—joined in November, so again at the year’s end the staffing position had shown no improvement.

402 domiciliary confinements were attended and 397 mothers and babies discharged home before the tenth day following hospital confinement were attended by the midwifery staff.

The seven-weekly cycle of mothercraft classes—conducted by the midwives and health visitors—continued throughout the year and altogether 99 mothers-to-be made 677 attendances. The popularity of these preconfinement classes remains very high and the demand for places at them is always greater than the number which can be accommodated in the space and time available.

HOME NURSING.

Early in January, Mr. Purser took up duty and gave a welcome boost to the staffing position. Mrs. Hodds, one of the full-time staff, resigned in November and was replaced by Mrs. Price, so that throughout the year 9 full-time staff were in post. Although more patients were attended than in the previous year, the number of visits made was appreciably less, due in general to an increasing number of patients requiring short term care (e.g. short courses of injections) by the district nurses. Patients attended and visits made during 1966 were as follows:- (1965 figures bracketed)

New patients	.....	.....	.....	876	(792)
New patients aged 65 years and over					
(included in above)	.....	.....	.....	617	(576)
Total visits made	.....	.....	.....	26,281	(31,862)
Visits made to patients aged 65 years and over					
(included in above)	.....	.....	.....	21,680	(23,043)

HEALTH VISITING

The hope expressed in last year’s report about improvement in the health visiting service was short-lived. Mrs. Williamson, who took up duty in July 1965, resigned in February 1966 after only seven months in the area (not because she wanted to leave, but because her husband was unable to find suitable employment in or near Lowestoft). The remaining staff were therefore again reduced to essential visiting of new babies on their own areas and in the areas without a health visitor, leaving little opportunity for achieving improvements.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following tables give details of vaccinations and immunisations given by general practitioners and at the Borough clinics during the year.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<i>Age group born in :—</i>							
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	<i>Others</i> <i>under 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	371	395	20	6	19	—	811
Booster	2	55	88	12	427	2	586

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<i>Age group born in :—</i>							
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	<i>Others</i> <i>under 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	371	395	20	6	53	30	875
Booster	2	55	88	14	446	30	635

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-3</i> <i>mths</i>	<i>3-6</i> <i>mths</i>	<i>6-9</i> <i>mths</i>	<i>9-12</i> <i>mths</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>16</i> <i>and</i> <i>over</i>	
Primary vaccination	14	24	26	29	410	86	60	81	730
Re-vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	12	96	168	276

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION (Lowestoft, Southwold, Lothingland)

<i>SALK — Primary</i>							
<i>Age group born in :—</i>						<i>Others</i>	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	<i>under 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	118	238	14	5	3	—	378
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>							
<i>3rd injections</i>				<i>4th injections</i>			
375				29	404		
<i>ORAL — Primary</i>							
<i>Age group born in :—</i>						<i>Others</i>	
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62	<i>under 16</i>	<i>Total</i>
	178	370	53	21	9	23	654
<i>Boosters—All Ages</i>							
<i>After 2 Salk doses</i>				<i>After 3 Salk doses</i>			
10				1589	1599		

TYPHOID

<i>Primary</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Booster</i>
79		6

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<i>Number of Cases dealt with</i>	<i>Hours Worked</i>
Maternity	64	3,063½
Chronic sick, aged and infirm	581	141,335
Number of Home Helps working at 31st December, 1966—170		

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The quantity of the various items issued was as follows (1965 figures bracketed):—

National Dried Milk, full cream, tins	.....	5,638	(6,675)
National Dried Milk, half cream, tins	.....	9	(31)
Orange Juice, bottles	.....	11,509	(10,126)
Cod Liver Oil, bottles	.....	1,120	(1,346)
Vitamin A and D, packets	.....	1,193	(1,366)

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT
REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1966

	Sun		Rain		Average Daily Temperature		1966				
	1966	Normal 1921-50 hrs.	1966	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1966	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	28.8	56.0	1.35	2.22	37.5	38.9	53	26	32	42	22
February	48.5	75.0	2.16	1.54	41.5	39.3	57	30	34	49	25
March	118.0	136.0	0.54	1.32	43.2	42.1	57	29	43	44	25
April	104.1	165.0	1.91	1.67	40.3	46.6	64	32	39	46	29
May	218.5	211.0	1.12	1.49	52.5	51.5	70	38	51	52	29
June	203.2	212.0	1.86	1.60	59.5	57.5	77	41	58	58	37
July	188.8	214.0	3.59	2.31	59.3	61.6	75	45	58	59	41
August	215.6	195.0	2.33	2.14	59.4	61.7	74	43	59	61	38
September	165.4	156.0	0.65	2.09	58.5	58.4	73	43	59	59	36
October	78.7	117.0	5.06	2.32	53.7	51.7	66	37	50	59	34
November	49.7	62.0	4.57	2.72	43.3	44.6	58	31	41	50	29
December	35.6	51.0	2.82	2.19	40.3	40.0	53	25	36	42	21
	1454.9	1650.0	27.96	23.61							

Highest Maximum 77 degrees F. on 4th June
Lowest Minimum 25 degrees F. on 26th December
Greatest rainfall in a day—0.98 inches on 3rd October.
Date of last frost of Spring—8th May.

Lowest Maximum 32 degrees F. on 18th January
Highest Minimum 61 degrees F. on 12th August
Date of first frost of Autumn—5th November.

Sunshine—Sun hrs. were below the yearly normal by 195.1 hrs. *Rainfall*—Rainfall was above the yearly normal by 4.35 ins.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied to the whole of the town by the East Anglian Water Company and I am indebted to the General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq. F.C.I.S., F.I.A.C., for the following information.

The supply has been satisfactory in quantity and quality. Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water at monthly intervals. The water leaving the treatment works at Lound is examined at fortnightly intervals and water supplied to the consumer is examined at weekly intervals. Monthly samples are taken in Lowestoft and submitted for full chemical analysis. The fluoride content of the water has remained constant at 0·1 part per million.

The water supply does not have plumbo solvent action which could be injurious to health.

No cases of contamination of the water distributed to the public have arisen during the year.

There are no common standpipes in use in the borough.

The average daily consumption was 3·521 million gallons per day. The amount supplied to trades was 1·852 million gallons per day.

A copy of the report on a water sample taken on the 21st November, 1966 is reproduced below.

Chemical

Appearance	.....	Bright with particles
Colour (Hazen)	.....	7
pH	.....	7·6
Electric Conductivity	.....	550
Chlorine present as Chloride		58
Hardness: Total	.....	240 { Carbonate 135 Non-carbonate 105
Nitrate Nitrogen	.....	2·3
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen	.....	0·03
*Albuminoid Nitrogen	.....	0·07
Iron	.....	Absent
Other Metals	.....	Zinc, Copper, Lead Manganese: absent
Turbidity	.....	less than 3
Odour	.....	nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	.....	6
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°		
C.	.....	380
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	.....	135
Nitrite Nitrogen	.....	approximately 0·01
Oxygen absorbed	.....	1·2
Residual Chlorine	.....	0·08

*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1·21

Bacteriological

No. of colonies developing on Agar		
1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
1 per million	1 per million	1 per million
	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Most</i>
	<i>from</i>	<i>probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coliform reaction	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli. (Type 1)	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii reaction.....	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals. The water is hard in character and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution is not excessive. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following report on Drainage, Sewerage, Public Cleansing, and Street Cleansing has been kindly supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq., B.SC.(ENG.), A.M.I.C.E.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Work on Phase I of the Main Drainage Scheme is now nearing completion and the only major item that remains to be carried out is the work on the tunnel under the harbour. Reference was made in the last Report to the difficult conditions under which this work was being carried out, and this proved particularly so in the case of the north shaft for the tunnel where unforeseen obstructions were encountered. Measures have been taken to overcome these difficulties and the work should be completed by early 1968.

Tenders were invited for Phase II of the Main Drainage Scheme and the contract has been let to the same contractor who carried out Phase I, Mr. Alan King. The contract price is £596,781 7s. 3d. Work on Phase II commenced in the Spring of 1967 as planned.

Phase II of the scheme includes the following main items:—

- (a) North Lowestoft Relief Sewer
- (b) Gorleston Road Surface Water Sewer
- (c) Kirkley Stream Improvement
- (d) Kirkley Stream Pumping Station
- (e) Ness Point Pumping Station.

Work is due to start on the development of the Gorleston Road Industrial site and this has brought the attendant problems of dealing with the surface and foul water discharges from the proposed development and appropriate drainage schemes are now being prepared to deal with such flows.

It is also anticipated that work will commence on the Council's Gisleham Industrial site where the same problems will arise. It is hoped to deal with the surface water problem here in a combined scheme connected with the new Bloodmoor Lane Relief route.

Work has started on the Long Road Improvement Scheme, and surface water sewerage is being constructed in that scheme to cater for the extensive development now taking place, together with future development in that area.

Additional drainage schemes are in course of preparation to deal with the many new estate developments in the town and also to alleviate flooding.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Pail closets emptied by Corporation	.....	.....	46
Cesspools emptied by Corporation	.....	.....	207
Refuse disposal by controlled tipping	.....	.....	16,600 tons
Approximate number of premises from which refuse is collected (excluding summer caravans)	.....	.....	18,800

A 1500 gallon Dennis cesspool emptier was brought into service in November, 1966.

Labour for refuse collection:—

- Thirty loaders
- Six drivers full time
- One driver two days per week.

Collection vehicles:—

Two new Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles were purchased during the year, thus enabling the Eagle Compressmore and one of the Shelvoke and Drewry “fore and aft” tippers to be placed in reserve.

The regular collection fleet now consists of:—

- Two Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tippers
- Four Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic vehicles
- One Bedford side loading vehicle with night soil trailer (two days per week).

Labour at disposal tip:—

- One man plus one driver with Weatherill Mechanical Shovel.

The North Denes was used for controlled tipping during the winter months and summer tipping was carried out at pits in Poplar Road, Carlton Colville and behind Monckton Avenue.

STREET CLEANSING

A force of twenty-one orderlies was used in the summer and this was reduced to nineteen during the winter when the service along the Esplanade is not so demanding in labour. Two orderlies work with

the driver of the manulectric truck in the town centre whilst the remainder of the orderlies operate individually and the sweepings are collected by a lorry for disposal. Where possible, a mechanical suction sweeper is used for cleaning footpaths. A new Johnston suction sweeper was purchased in July, 1966 to replace the Lewin brush type sweeper. With the increase of one-way streets in the Borough in mind the machine was purchased with dual controls to enable sweeping to be carried out in either the near or off side of the carriageway. Road gulleys are cleansed by means of a gully emptying machine approximately three times per year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The results of work under the Offices, Shops, and Railway Premises Act are significant and are worth highlighting.

Sampling and control of the purity of swimming bath water took up a lot of time. Each year sees more swimming baths put into use and it is very important to keep up a water sampling routine which will quickly reveal any breakdown in technique or inadequate chlorination. It is important to remember that samples are taken to reveal any faults which may not be detected by other means. These of course have to be followed up.

Mr. G. W. Carr, Additional Public Health Inspector left on the 11th September, 1966, to take up an appointment with Tenterden Borough Council and at the time of writing the vacancy was still unfilled. The loss of one qualified and well experienced inspector places a heavy burden on the remaining staff. Routine visits are essential particularly in the sphere of food hygiene and it is regrettable to record that without these inspections there would be a drop in the standards we have come to expect as normal. This was very evident in one case where it was necessary to take proceedings on ten counts under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The firm pleaded guilty and were fined a total of £800.

Once again it is my pleasure to place on record my appreciation of all the members of my staff who have so conscientiously and efficiently carried out their duties during the year under review.

HOUSING

Since my last annual report most of the derelict clearance area property around Chapel Street has been demolished. I sincerely hope that the derelict property in the Beach area will suffer the same fate in 1967.

Due to staff shortage and other factors it was impossible to commence work on compulsory improvement areas.

One small clearance area of four houses was declared.

STATISTICS

Number of houses built by private enterprise during the year.....	369
Number of houses built by the Council	19
Number of houses for which Standard Grants were made under Housing Act	114
Number of houses for which Discretionary Grants were made under Housing Act	107
Number rendered fit for habitation:—	
(a) by informal action	81
(b) by formal action under Public Health Acts.....	14
(c) by formal action under Housing Acts	1
(d) by undertakings (Section 16 Housing Act, 1957)	2

Number of Closing Undertakings accepted by the Council.....	2
Number of Families rehoused from Unfit houses	6
Number of Unfit houses demolished in Clearance Areas	57
Number of Unfit houses closed.....	6
Number of Fit houses adjoining Clearance Areas demolished after having been purchased for site development	7
Inspections of houses made under the Public Health Acts.....	196
Inspections of houses made under the Housing Acts	112
Revisits made under the Public Health Acts	611
Revisits made under the Housing Acts	402
VISITS CONCERNING HEALTH CONDITIONS	
Accumulations.....	203
Animals	31
Caravans	131
Camping Sites	61
Controlled Tips	8
Dirty Houses	46
Dirty Persons	10
Drainage (involving 1107 houses)	961
Drain Tests	27
Factories (mechanical power)	104
Factories (non-mechanical power)	15
Noise complaints	130
Offensive Smells	104
Offensive Trades	284
Passages	9
Piggeries	59
Pigeons	194
Smoke and Dust Emissions	132
Swimming Baths	225
Water Supply	3
Verminous Premises	63
NOTICES SERVED	
Informal Notices served	107
Statutory Notices served	27
(P.H.A.23, H.A.4)	Complied with
	(P.H.A.14, H.A.1)

SWIMMING BATHS

Two new permanent type baths and two portable baths were brought into use at schools during the summer. There are now six permanent and six portable baths in summer use in the borough.

148 samples of bath water were obtained for bacteriological examination and thirty-two of these gave results which fell below the standard recommended by the Ministry of Health. Two thirds of the sub-standard results were marginal failures only however.

This is not an unfavourable picture of the safety of these baths by any means, for many sub-standard results pinpointed the immediate need to carry out some extra operation in addition to the routine chlorination, testing, skimming, emptying, etc., of each bath which was already being done.

The two Inspectors who visited these baths spent much time on checking the chlorination and cleansing routines of the portable school baths. 225 such visits were made for all the above purposes.

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

In my report of 1965 I outlined the way in which we were implementing the Act and the steps we had taken to make an initial general inspection of the premises covered by the Act.

The year under review was spent in completing the initial inspections and revisiting premises where contraventions of the Act had previously been notified. The figures set out in the following Tables indicate the scope of these inspections and the amount of work carried out to bring the various premises up to the required standards. The response to our informal approach has been most gratifying. A lot of time was spent in discussions with managements, builders, and architects. Architects now consult my department when preparing plans for the alteration of existing premises or the erection of new premises covered by the Act.

Thirteen accidents were reported during the year and these affected eight men and three women, one boy and one girl. In two cases only was it found necessary to advise managements on steps to be taken to prevent such accidents happening in the future.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	13	131	46
Retail Shops	24	318	172
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	3	23	19
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	7	45	29
Fuel Storage Depots	—	3	—
<i>Totals</i>	47	520	266

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES—968

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>			<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	.....	.....	1211
Retail Shops	.....	.....	1682
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	.....	.....	218
Catering establishments open to the public.....			463
Canteens	.....	.....	19
Fuel Storage Depots	.....	.....	33
<i>Total</i>			3626
<i>Total Males</i>			1662
<i>Total Females</i>			1964

CONTRAVENTIONS

<i>Contravention (observed during the year - 1966)</i>	<i>No. of premises affected</i>	<i>No. of premises where contra- vention has been remedied 1966</i>
Absence of Abstract Notice	20	103
Unsatisfactory Cleanliness	20	57
Overcrowding	—	4
Insufficient Heating	4	6
Absence of Thermometer	10	112
Inadequate Ventilation	1	13
Insufficient Lighting	5	10
Defective Floors	8	24
Dangerous Openings	—	8
Seats Required (Shops)	1	6
„ „ (Offices)	—	—
Footrests Required	—	—
Machinery in need of Guarding	1	7
<i>Stairs and Passages :</i>		
(a) Defective Condition	1	14
(b) Handrails required	6	46
(c) Insufficient Lighting	—	9
First Aid Boxes Required	13	135
Absence of Drinking Water	—	3
Clothing Accommodation Re- quired	2	3
<i>Washing Facilities :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	5	16
(b) Defective Condition	2	17
(c) Insufficient Lighting	—	9
(d) Absence of H. and C. Water	10	75
(e) Absence of Soap and Towels	1	6
<i>Sanitary Conveniences :</i>		
(a) Insufficient	3	11
(b) Insufficient Lighting	7	47
(c) Insufficient Ventilation	6	27
(d) Defective Condition	5	44

Those contraventions were in respect of 52 premises.

In 1966 a total of 222 premises were made to comply with various requirements of the Act which had been notified by the Public Health Inspectors during previous inspections.

RODENT CONTROL

Treatments of the sewers were carried out during March and June and again a very low level of infestation was recorded. Slight takes of poisoned bait were recorded in eight manholes in March and in five manholes in June. It was not possible to carry out any further treatments during the year owing to pressure of work in the Highways Department.

Details of the work undertaken by the two rodent operators are tabulated below and I would again record my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient manner in which they have carried out this work.

There were 1,021 complaints from members of the public regarding rodent infestations.

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>
Dwelling Houses	1403	129
Local Authority premises	19	8
Agricultural properties	22	—
All other premises	89	87

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES

Enquiries are going on nationally to find out whether permanent winter and summer sites for itinerant caravan dwellers of the gipsy/didecoy, etc., type are needed. From my experience in Lowestoft these families only move through this town doing a modicum of estate canvassing and scrap metal trading in the process and there is no call for a permanent gipsy site in the borough. A show of force had to be used on two occasions to remove convoys of travelling didecoy-type caravans from Council land.

No outstanding changes occurred at existing caravan sites. 178 visits were made to these sites and to individual caravans. There are licensed sites in the Borough for:—

- 470 Holiday caravans
- 103 Permanent caravans

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

Premises disinfested	32
Wasps nests	38
Premises sprayed to abate cockroaches	8
Earwigs, ants, etc., infestations dealt with	38

NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT ON FOOD PREMISES

Bakehouses	75	Grocers	238
Boarding Houses	26	Hotels	61
Cafes	152	Ice Cream Makers	14
Canteens	54	Ice Cream Retailers	13
Cold Stores	9	Licensed Premises	101
Dairies	51	Market Stalls	94
Food Factories	303	Meat Shops	85
Fish Curers	26	Merchandise Marks Act	25
Fishmongers	12	Restaurants	98
Fried Fish Shops	40	Sweet Shops	12
Food Hygiene Regulations	656	Warehouses	18
Greengrocers	39		

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

188 visits were specifically made to inspect food.

Unsound or unsaleable food condemned during the year is summarised as follows:—

Biscuits	.....	102 pkts.	Vegetables	.....	1,346 tins
Bacon	.....	94 lbs.	Cauliflowers	.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ cases
Butter	.....	83 lbs.			× 24
Cakes	.....	267	Eggs	.....	144
Cheese	.....	26 ctns.	Creamed Rice and		
Cheese	.....	312 lbs.	Rice Pudding	.....	206 tins
Cereals	.....	24 pkts.	Fats	.....	2 lbs.
Coffee	.....	22 tins	Fish, fresh	.....	1,335 sts.
Cordials	.....	1 bot.	Fish, canned	.....	965 tins
Cream	.....	24 tins	Flour	.....	52 lbs.
Milk	.....	147 tins	Fruit	.....	2,405 tins
Nuts	.....	10 pkts.	Honey	.....	13 jars
Pastry	.....	76 pkts.	Jam	.....	71 jars
Pickles	.....	26 jars	Meat, fresh	.....	1,188 lbs.
Soup	.....	146 tins	Meat, canned	.....	906 tins
Sweets/			Meat paste	.....	1 jar
Confectionery		63 pkts.	Sausages	.....	273 lbs.
Tomatoes	.....	380 tins	Syrup	.....	1 tin
Tomatoes—Paste	.....	26 tins	Mousse	.....	101 pkts.
Tomatoes—Puree		4 tons	Soya Bean Meal	.....	3 tons
		19 cwts.			

Total weight approximately 9 tons 18 cwts.

FOOD HYGIENE

At the request of the Regional Hospital Board an Inspector visited the kitchens of the local hospital. A very good standard of food hygiene was observed. Additional hand washing facilities at one toilet were recommended.

One prosecution under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 was undertaken against a catering business and heavy fines were awarded by the magistrates against the defendants.

Various instances of foreign bodies in food were reported and were all investigated. Also, cases of stale or mouldy pies came to my attention. After enquiry it was decided that in all the circumstances legal proceedings would not succeed and verbal warnings were given to the retailers as well as advice on stock rotation and shelf life of perishable items.

Routine inspections of local food premises continued throughout the year.

New regulations concerning food hygiene at stalls and delivery vehicles, etc., were received at the end of the year. These will be brought to the notice of traders in 1967.

NUMBER OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

<i>No. of food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16 Wash hand basins</i>	<i>No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies Facilities for washing food and equipment</i>	<i>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Bakery Depots 2	2	2	2
Bakehouses 14	14	14	14
Butcher's Shops 50	50	50	50
Boarding Houses 61	61	61	61
Cafes Restaurants 61	61	61	61
Canteens 29	29	29	29
Confectioner's Shops 66	66	31	34
Cold Stores 3	3	3	3
Factories 15	15	15	15
Fish Curers 12	12	12	12
Fishmonger Shops 13	13	13	13
Fried Fish Shops 32	32	32	32
Greengrocer Shops 25	24	16	16
Grocer Shops 175	175	155	155
Holiday Camps 1	1	1	1
Hotels/Licensed Premises 124	124	118	118
Warehouses 5	5	4	4
Institutions 4	4	4	4
Shrimp Boiling Premises 1	1	1	1

MILK SUPPLY

From time to time complaints were received from residents who had been delivered "dirty" milk bottles by their milkman. These bottles contained firework residue, cement, atmospheric grit, etc. Some of these residues are not removable by standard bottle washing dairy plant. The sight of a stained milk bottle is repugnant to any person whatever may be the reason for the staining but legal proceedings in every case are not feasible. Close liaison was maintained with the Great Yarmouth public health inspectorate and with the dairies concerned in an effort to prevent these occurrences and to keep the dairy workers and roundsmen on their toes to pick out and discard stained bottles.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Samples tested	19	127	7
Satisfactory results	19	124	7
Unsatisfactory results	—	3	—

These included eleven samples of school milk.

These are good figures; the Untreated samples taken in high summer all passed the keeping quality test which they have certainly not done in previous years. The failure rate in the Pasteurised category is minimal.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Producer milk was sampled at all the farms in the Borough on two occasions for tubercle bacillus, brucella abortis, and penicillin residue tests.

One sample gave a high penicillin residue count which was due to the cowman giving an injection to one cow and not withholding the milk from public supply for the requisite period. The farmer was unaware that the injection had been given and he warned the cowman not to give injections in future except with the approval of his veterinary surgeon.

All other results were negative.

COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL

	<i>Untreated</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilized</i>
Samples tested	19	127	7
Satisfactory results	13	119	7
Results below standard of 3.0% Fat and 8.5% Non-Fatty solids	6	8	—

None of the sub-standard samples was greatly deficient in fat or other solids and there was no cause to suspect any adulteration. All samples of Channel Islands milk contained more than the prescribed content of butter fat (4%).

FOOD SAMPLES

146 samples of a wide variety of articles of food and drink were sent to the Public Analyst for examination. In this total were home and foreign grown fruit and vegetables sent for crop spraying residue tests.

In a number of cases the Analyst objected to the descriptive words on the labels of packed goods. No samples were, however, adulterated or unfit for human consumption, and none of the samples submitted to the pesticide residue tests contained any appreciable amount of residue. Most of these samples were free from pesticide residue.

ICE CREAM

Premises manufacturing ice cream by cold mix method	10
Premises manufacturing ice cream by hot mix method	nil
Samples obtained for grading test	35
(of which 29 were satisfactory and 6 unsatisfactory)	

The unsatisfactory results highlighted faults in the sterilization of individual ice cream server machines which were checked over by the Inspectors in every case. Follow up samples were satisfactory.

FACTORIES ACT

ANNUAL REPORT IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1966

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on register</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Number of</i>	
			<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	21	18	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	228	100	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	7	—	—
<i>Total</i>	256	125	4	—

FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. I.F.	by H.M. I.F.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	5	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	18	18	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	2	—	—
<i>Total</i>	22	23	—	1	—

FACTORIES ACT

PART VIII OF THE ACT

	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
<i>Nature of Work</i>						
Wearing apparel making, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	103	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	34	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	140	—	—	—	—	—

LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1966

Port Medical Officer of Health: DR. A. C. GEE

Chief Port Health Inspector: H. CORMACK

Deputy Port Health Inspector: F. G. S. HILL

CHARACTER OF PORT

The outer harbour consists of the Waveney Dock, Hamilton Dock, and Trawl Dock and the inner harbour is formed by Lake Lothing from the Swing Bridge to Mutford Lock.

The outer harbour is used for the landing of white fish and herrings and for the fuelling and icing of the fishing fleet. The inner harbour is used for ship building, repairs, servicing of shipping, and general commercial use.

New workshops and offices for Shell Exploration together with roadways were completed.

A small transit shed has been erected for storage of cattle foods and fertilizers.

At the dry dock flood lighting has been installed in connection with the docking and undocking of vessels.

A new toilet block, mess room, and clothes drying room has been constructed for the use of workers at the dry dock.

A new jetty is under construction for the berthing of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food research vessels.

The transit shed for use in connection with the liner service to the Continent has been completed.

Work has commenced on a new quay and transit shed at the western end of the North Quay together with a new roadway to be used for general cargo trade.

The Trawl Basin quay has been reconstructed. The old timber market buildings have been demolished in readiness for the erection of a new fish processing hall the building of which is expected to begin early in 1967.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The Port Medical Officer is frequently asked for medical advice regarding injured or sick seamen aboard vessels making for the port. Details of these cases come to the shipping agents concerned, by radio telephone.

Foreign seamen are seen by the Port Medical Officer and either sent to hospital or the master of the vessel given instructions regarding suitable treatment. Seamen on local boats, who live in the district are referred to their own family doctors.

The Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen has a modern hostel for fishermen in the town, to which a local general practitioner is attached for any medical services that may be required.

WATER SUPPLY

The scheme to provide mains water on the Waveney Dock has been completed and metered supplies of water are now provided to every office and fish merchants stands. Additional supplies are also provided for the watering of trawlers and the cleansing of the market. Use of chlorinated dock water has now been discontinued.

MARKET CLEANSING

The fish markets are hosed down daily using mains water and this work has been efficiently carried out all through the year by the employees of the Docks Board.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR

The average monthly strength of the fleet was 101 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 112. There were 2,312 landings made, 105 more than in 1965. A number of landings by Lowestoft trawlers were made at the port of Grimsby. Four vessels joined the fleet from other ports and six vessels left the port, five going to Africa and one to Hull.

The quantities and value of fish landed during 1966 are set out below:—

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	359	4,115
Catfish	2,663	8,300
Cod	131,104	552,888
Conger Eels	4	13
Dabs	4,943	17,176
Dogfish	1,939	8,471
Flounders.....	8	10
Gurnards	1,015	2,824
Haddock	23,278	89,283
Hake	111	810
Halibut	48	713
Lemon Soles	6,816	69,953
Ling	1,090	2,000
Mackerel (Trawl)	39	128
Monkfish	696	3,237
Plaice	235,750	1,857,130
Pollock	92	258
Roes	307	1,910
Saithe	156	341
Skates/Rays	6,233	32,146
Soles	4,299	101,866
Turbot	9,821	157,514
Whiting	2,616	6,554
Witches	337	2,072
All others	729	2,115
<i>Totals</i>	<u>434,453</u>	<u>£2,921,827</u>

EAST ANGLIAN HERRING FISHING SEASON

Number of Landings .....	.....	.....	.....	176
Quantity of Crans landed .....	.....	.....	.....	5,405
Value .....	.....	.....	.....	£55,185

Disposal of herring during the season:—

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	1,141
Kippered	339
Marinated	102
Canned	21
Frozen	894
Meal and Oil	2
Freshed	2,841
Pet Food	50
Whelk Bait	15
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,405</u>

The Lowestoft drifter fleet consisted of only six vessels, none of which was Scottish.

INSPECTIONS

1,546 inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year in connection with the sanitary condition of crews quarters, water supply and the cleanliness of fish rooms.

The attention of the owners was drawn to the following conditions:—

Dirty bedding .....	.....	.....	.....	11
Water tanks in need of cleansing .....	.....	.....	.....	48
Unsatisfactory cleanliness of crews quarters .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Galleys in need of painting.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Food lockers in need of painting .....	.....	.....	.....	6
Defective water closets .....	.....	.....	.....	3
Defective sink .....	.....	.....	.....	1
Defective stove .....	.....	.....	.....	1

As in previous years, immediate attention was given to the remedying of these conditions.

FISH INSPECTION

All white fish landed was inspected daily before the commencement of the fish auction sales.

RODENT CONTROL

280 inspections were made in connection with the issue of certificates under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1956.

Minor infestations were noted aboard ten trawlers and these were dealt with by the Council's rodent operator.

VERMIN

Crew accommodation was disinfested for the following causes:—

Lice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 trawlers
Scabies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 trawlers

CONCLUSION

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and your Chief Port Health Inspector have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has at all times been accorded by the various sections of the fishing industry, the District Fisheries Officer, the Docks Manager and his staff, and by the officers of H.M. Customs and Excise.

SECTION I—STAFF				
Name of officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.
H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector
F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert S.I.B.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
Address and telephone number of } Public Health Department, Clapham Road, Lowestoft. the Medical Officer of Health } Telephone No. : Lowestoft 2171.				

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	393	88,850	Nil	45	Nil
Coastwise	264	51,016	Nil	4	Nil
Total	657	139,866	Nil	49	Nil

TABLE B. SECTION II.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Approx. Tonnage</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
TRAWLERS :	2,312	134,096	1,546
DRIFTERS :	176	9,680	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
<i>Total :</i>	2,488	143,776	

TABLE C.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic : Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil
 Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil

Cargo Traffic: Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Fruit Pulp, Dried Peas, Maize, Animal Foods, Cocoa Butter,
 Roadstone, Chemicals, Petroleum, Steel Tubing, Fertilizer, Textiles,
 Paraffin Wax.
 Principal EXPORTS—Grain, Chemicals, Metal Ingots, Crane Machinery, Vehicle Parts, Glass
 Cones, Waste Paper.

Principal Ports from which Ships arrive:

FRANCE	—St. Malo
BELGIUM	—Antwerp
HOLLAND	—Amsterdam, Harlingen, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam
GERMANY	—Bremen, Hamburg, Wismar
DENMARK	—Aarhus, Esbjerg
SWEDEN	—Gefle, Kristinehamn, Koping, Norrsundet, Sundsvall, Munksund, Hudiksvall, Batskarnas, Stutskar, Norrkoping, Gruvon, Lysekil.
FINLAND	—Mantyluoto, Kemi, Pateniemi, Roytta, Kotka, Toppila, Hamina
POLAND	—Stettin, Gdansk
U.S.S.R.	—Leningrad, Oenga
BRAZIL	—Sao Francisco do Sul
CANADA	—Mulgrave

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No Change

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952-1961

No Change

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

No Change

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No Change

TABLE D.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS OF THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No occurrence of this disease

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No occurrence of this disease

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No Change

TABLE E.

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Nil—Not an approved Port

TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED
DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS Nil—Not an approved Port

TABLE G. SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES					
<i>Nature of inspection</i>	<i>Number inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>			<i>Result of serving notices</i>
		<i>Statutory notices</i>	<i>Other notices</i>		
Foreign Shipping	45	Nil	4		These dealt with:— (a) Insect infestation (1) (b) Deratization certificate needing renewal (3) These ships have not returned to the port.
Coastwise Shipping	4	Nil	Nil		Nil
British Fishing Vessels	1,546	Nil	22		These concerned the following items :— (a) Dirty bedding (11) (b) Water tanks in need of cleansing (48) (c) Unsatisfactory cleanliness of crews quarters (5) (d) Galleys in need of painting (4) (e) Food lockers in need of painting (6) (f) Defective W.C. pans (3) (g) Defective sink (1) (h) Defective stove (1) All notices complied with.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR
LANDING OF ALIENS)

Not an approved Port

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS
WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No Change

